test it was selected as the best mode of instruct ing the people upon the issue involved in the election. We are therefore inclined to prefer popular discussion to a double-faced platform."

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS. The Washington States of Monday evening

has an interesting statement on this subject, which we intend to lay before our readers next week. The States charges the Attorney General with admitting to the editor of that pape that the plain letter of the law is disregarded, and a strained construction placed apon it, in order to deprive the National Era of the advertising. There can be no doubt that the Era has a larger permanent circulation than any paper in the city. The law gives the advertising to the two newspapers having the largest per manent circulation; and not a word is said implying that daily newspapers alone are intended by the terms of the law. Yet the Pro-Slavery Presidents and Cabinets, in spite of their solemn oaths to administer the laws as they exist, have for years disregarded the letter of the law. in order to cheat the National Era of its rights. But no Cabinet officer before Attorney General Black has had the coolness to admit that this dishonorable motive has been at the bottom of their decisions.

The National Intelligencer will continue to publish the Government advertisements as news," but the States thinks that the Intelligencer will be rewarded by a special act of Congress. Now that the Opposition hold the purse-strings of the Nation, we trust that this system of sustaining Pro Slavery presses by gross perversions of the laws, by sworn Cabinet officers, will be examined into. The fraud has been carried on long enough, and the House majority should attach a construction of the law to the appropriation bills, which should remind officials of their official oaths.

THE ELECTIONS.

The recent elections in Vermont and Maine have resulted in giving increased strength to the Republicans. The Sham Democracy had dared to hope for success in the latter State. and, in order to achieve it, they availed themselves of all the supposed invincibility of Mr. Douglas and his popular sovereignty theory. They at the same time had the cordial support of the Administration, but, in spite of the trickery of using two platforms for two sets of voters, they are overwhelmed with defeat. This gratifying result is an effectual answer to the blatant poasts of Mr. Douglas and his friends, of their Northern strength. Maine was, until 1854, one of the most thoroughly Democratic States in the Union, because her people were made to believe that Democracy and Freedom were synonymous. But, having opened their eyes to the imposture, they now repudiate the cheat with an emphasis equal to their former devotion. Mr. Douglas's influence has availed nething, although his organs glibly sneered at Slavery propagandism and the authority of the Supreme Court.

The latest returns from Maine give Morrill's majority 10,353, a gain of 2,465 over last year. The remaining towns to be heard from, it is thought, will not materially vary the majorities. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican-the Senate six to one, and the House about four to one.

VERMONT .- It is needless to say that the Green Mountain State is true to Freedom, there being scarcely enough opposition to keep up the formality of elections. The last St. Johnsmont election from 204 towns. These raise Gov. Hall's majority to 12,958. The Republican gain since last year is 857; Democratic gain, 441. The House, so far, stands-Republicans, 176; Democrats, 24; Independent, 1; no choice, 3-which is a Democratic loss of

DISUNION AT A DISCOUNT.

The following paragraphs from Southern newspapers show that the talk of disunion in the event of the election of a Republican President is mere empty bravado, and that no other effect is expected from it than to frighten Northern doughfaces into acquiescence in the demands of Slavery propagandists. Governor Wise, in 1856, was among those who threatened disunion in the event of Fremont's election: but if the following paragraph from the Vicksburg Whig can be relied upon, he has seen the folly of his course, and now treats such threats with scorn. We trust that this is the case. His organ, the Richmond Enquirer, can inform the public whether this statement is substantially true, or whether Governor Wise still clings to the idea that the election of a Republican President will of itself furnish a sufficient ustification for the secession of the South. If we are not mistaken, the Enquirer, some two years ago, repudiated the idea of disunion upon such an issue; and we shall be gratified to know that Governor Wise does likewise. That centleman is a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination, and, notwithstanding the Donnelly letter, we regard his prospects at Charleston as not inferior to those of his competitors. It is therefore important that he should define his position upon the question of Union or Disunion.

The Vicksburg Whig is responsible for the following story:

"When we hear of such threats of disunion made by those redoubtable politicians who ap pear to breakfast, dine, and sup upon gun-pow-der, round shot, and chain lightning, it reminds us of a conversation between Governor Wise and one of our citizens a few weeks ago, in the Capitol at Richmond. The Mississippian (the mau, not the newspaper) was anxious to know of the Governor if he did not think the Union should and could be dissolved in the event of the election of a Black Republican. The Governor was careful not to express an opinion, but, with a twinkle of the eye, and an emphasis peculiar to himself, remarked that 'he had had some little experience in such matters on a former occasion. At one time, in 1856, it was confidently believed in Virginia that Fremont eaters, who swore that death was preferable to submission, and that something must be done, flocked around him to find out his opinion as to what should be done in such a terrible crisis. Resist, by all means, gentlemen, said the Gov ernor; never think of tame submission to such an outrage. But how? said one; by calling a State Convention? By convening the Legis-lature? said another. By a Convention of the the Governor, by none of these means-they are too slow-too fluctuating and uncertain. 'How then?' cried the excited and resolute as semblage. 'What shall be done?' said the Governor, 'tear up the railroad, and take possession of the National armory—appropriate all the public property—take possessio of the Government stores at Norfolk, while priate all the public property—take possession of the Government stores at Norfolk, while I will march fifty thousand men to the Capitol, under your lead, and resist the inauguration by force, and take possession of all the public property. It is true that in a few days there will be force enough in Washington to hang every one of us; but d—n a man who has not patriotism enough to die for his country. Come, gentlemen, what say you?' said the Governor, (and as he shifted his quid to the other cheek, a scornful smile crept over his pale face.) They a scornful smile crept over his pale face.) They turned as white as a sheet, and, like the crowd that accused the women taken in adultery, they commenced going out, until not one was left.

'And I will be d—d!' said the Governor, 'if this is not the last I have ever heard about disunion in Virginia.'

From the Richmond Whig.

Democracy, say they intend to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of a Black Union in the event of the election of a Black Republican President. These same fellows all say that they regard Douglas as worse even than a Black Republican, yet none of them have yet had the hardihood to say they would break up the Confederacy, should he be elected. Most beautiful consistency! We prefer to let it stand by itself without comment. Look at it.

AN "OFFICIAL" DOCUMENT .- The Petersurg Express acknowledges the receipt of a pamphlet in reply to Mr. Douglas's Magazine article, under the frank of its reputed author, Attorney General Black. The law which confers the franking privilege upon members of the Cabinet is express in limiting its application to official business connected with the Department over which the officer presides. Can it be possible that the Attorney General has been prosituting his privilege to partisan purposes?

"GIVING HIM BEANS."-This heretofore un atelligible and seemingly senseless threat is explained by the following extract from the laws of Massachusetts Colony for the year 1643, regulating the manner of voting in the olden

"It is ordered by this court and the authority thereof, that for the yearly choosing of as-sistants, the freemen shall use Indian corn and beans, the Indian corn to manifest election, the beans contrary; and if any freeman shall put in more than one Indian corn or bean, for the choice or refusal of any public officer, he shall forfeit for every such offence ten pounds."

MORE OFFICIAL SWINDLING.

The following letter reveals another chapter in the history of official swindling under the present Administration. We have no means of knowing the truth of this statement, but its publication will tend to bring out the true history of the affair :

CAMP FLOYD, August 8, 1859. In my last, I promised to give you some of the particulars of the manner in which the great mule sale was conducted. After the arival of Mr. Holliday, and the development of the fraud perpetrated upon the Government by the contract for the furnishing of flour to the army in Utah, it was whispered around that developments would be made in a few days that would startle us still more than the flour contract. As days flew on, and nothing came light, the rumor was forgotten, as one of the many that emanate from the prolific brain of ome one of the numerous camp followers. At length an advertisement appeared in the

dumns of the Valley Tan, announcing the

sale at public auction of two thousand or more mules. This, as may be supposed, set the people of the Territory on the qui vive, and many a good dollar that had lain for years hidden rom the light of day was brought forth for the purpose of purchasing teams. As the day of sale approached, rumors were thick that Mr. Holliday was to be the purchaser of the mules. An order had been received from the Secretary War to the Quartermaster General of this department, stating that Mr. Holliday's notes were to be received as cash for all purchases that he might make. The auctioneer, it is said, received secret instructions to "knock down" all mules to Mr. H. when they had reached certain figure. So strictly was the rule en forced, that much remark was made by out siders, and one of the auctioneers refused to have further connection with the matter. Upon these terms, Mr. Holliday became the purchaser of over one thousand mules, valued at about \$175,000, but for which he gave his notes to the value of about \$100,000. These mules could have been sold to residents of this Territory for cash, for the sum first stated, but Mr. H. gets them upon a credit at a little more than half

I have authority for stating that Mr. H. has contract to supply the Government at Fort Dallas, in Oregon, with one thousand mules, at his own price. Now, many thousand dollars could have been saved, had Government sent these mules to that point on its own hook. Twenty herders would have delivered them at that the "Soft" ticket before the latter body had the "Soft" ticket before the latter body had point at a small cost, just the same that it would cost them at this post; but no, they must sell them at a reduced price to Mr. Holliday, and let him drive them there, and sell them back to the Government at a large advance. Would it not have been fully as well to have given Mr. Holliday sixty or a hundred thou-sand dollars to drive them to Oregon at once? Even this would have saved the Government several thousand dollars paid as auctioneer's

against so flagrant an outrage. KANSAS AFFARS.

Correspondence of the New York Times. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS TERRITORY, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859.

On Monday last an election was held in this city for municipal officers, and resulted in the re-election of Mr. Denman as Mayor, by a small majority, not exceeding thirty.

The Republicans elected the Recorder, Marshal, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, Assessor,

and six of the twelve Councilmen, and are very much elated at their success in reducing the Democratic majority of last year from over 200 to less than 30.

Mr. Denman is the strongest man the enemy could have put in nomination for the Chief Magistracy of this city. Desperate efforts were nade to secure his triumphant election; and it was accomplished by a meagre majority. The teamsters of the firm of Russell, Major, & Co. numbering over a hundred, were brought down from the Government fort to assist the Demo-The Republicans admit that they have been

cheated out of the election, and can prove fraud sufficient to throw out the vote of the Fourth Ward, which will secure a majority for their candidate, Mr. Kellogg. They have not yet fully determined whether to do it or not. The fighting element in the party say "the Democrats have cheated us again; let them enjoy the advantage until such time as we are ready to go to the polls to prevent illegal voting at al hazards."

This election proves that, upon a fair vote

the Republican party is in the ascendant in this city, which has been considered the stronghold of the Democracy. The present indications are that this county will ratify the new Constitution by an overwhelming majority. A di-vision in the Democratic party exists in refer-

The St. Louis Republican, the oracle of the Democrats in this Territory, comes out in an article favoring the ratification of the new Con-stitution, which takes the enemy by surprise, Free-Soiler." and creates a division among them.

The Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, the acknowl-

edged leader of the Douglas wing of the De-mocracy in Kansas, on Monday evening last addressed the Republican Club at Lawrence, in favor of the immediate ratification of the new Constitution. The old Border-Ruffian wing of the party will work and vote to secure its rejection, but all to no effect, for it will be ratified by at least 5,000 majority.

by at least 5,000 majority,

The contest between Parrott and Johnston for Delegate to Congress, will be an exciting one. Johnston, the Democratic nominee, is a strong man; he will poll a large vote, carry this county, the only one he is sure of, but Parrott will carry the Territory by about 2,000 majority, and receive the certificate of election. The people of the gold regions of Western Kansas are determined to stand aloof from a participaconnection with us, and expess their will to elect one of their own men to represent them in

Congress, as a new Territory or State, under the name of Jefferson.

Last Saturday evening, while the Republi-cans were holding a meting in the open air, on the corner of Second and Delaware streets, the the corner of Second and Delaware streets, the Democrats, in a torchight procession, came down the street, and attempted to march through and break up the meeting. The Republicans did not yield, and the Democrats then made an effort to force their way through, in a very rough manner, using their clubs for the purpose. A severe fight ensued between the two parties, and a few thots were fired, paving stones used, and soon the Democrats were rushing pell-mell down Second street, amid a shower of brickbats, throwing away their torches, and presenting a somewhat hurried and grotesque

The western or border counties of Missouri The western or border counties of Missouri are rapidly becoming depopulated of slaves. A gentleman who has recently returned from a tour through these counties, says that nearly every building, fence, and post, presented glaring placards, offering rewards for the recovery or recapture of fugitive slaves, "who are supposed to have gone into Kansas!" The slave-traders are about, buying up slaves "born and raised" in Missouri for the Southern market, and many of them, dreading its horrors, are smart enough to run away.

Jacques. mart enough to run away. JACQUES.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-TION. — The Democratic State Convention, which opened its proceedings on Wednesday of last week at Syracuse, was the scene of the most disgraceful violence and rowdyism. The Hards, under the leadership of Fernando Wood, took possession of the hall, with a large body of fighting men from this city, and proceeded to effect a temporary organization, before the Softs had an opportunity of knowing what was going on. Thomas G. Alvord was nominated a tem-porary chairman, and he immediately took his seat, and called the Convention to order. Sec-retaries were then elected in the same hurried manner, and a resolution was moved to admit both sets of delegates from the city, when the Softs began to recover somewhat from their both sets of delegates from the city, when the Softs began to recover somewhat from their astonishment and dismay. John Cochrane, Esq., commenced a protest against the disorderly proceedings, when a scene of excitement ensued which baffles description. The Softs, however, proceeded, and John Stryker, of Rome, was nominated a temporary chairman. He took a seat on the platform, and was immediately knocked or pushed to the floor below. He regained his place, when the Softs, finding it impossible to proceed, left the Hall in the posses. possible to proceed, left the Hall in the possession of the Hards, who, after a characteristic speech by Fernando Wood, who denounced the Softs as disorganizers, proceeded with their temporary organization; after concluding which, they adjourned for dinner. The Softs then took possession, and proceeded to organize, after a speech from John Cochrane. The Hou. Daniel . Dickinson was invited to the floor of the Convention, and made a speech, which created the greatest enthusiasm. A recess was after-wards taken until 4 P. M., when a resolution to appoint the delegates to Charleston at this time was introduced and lost. A resolution was then almost unanimously adopted, which provides for the appointment by the Chair of two delegates from each judicial district, to report the names of two delegates to the Charleston Convention from each Congressional district, with four alternates. The Softs then adjourned until nine o'clock A. M. on Thursday.

The Convention on Thursday proceede

with its business without any further exhibition of violence. The following nominations for State officers were made: Judge of the Court of Appeals-Alexande

Secretary of State-D. R. Floyd Jones. Comptroller—Sandford E. Church.
Attorney General—Lyman Tremain.
Canal Commissioner—W. J. Skinner, of Her

State Treasurer-Isaac V. Vanderpoel. State Engineer-Van Renssellaer Richmond

of Wayne. State Prison Inspector-N. S. Elderkin, St. Lawrence.

Clerk of Court of Appeals—John L. Lewis, jun., of Yates.

These nominations were all made unanimous. Several alterations were made in the State Cen tral Committee, among which was the substitution of the name of Peter B. Sweeny for that of Daniel E. Sickles. The resolutions adopted strongly affirm the right of American citizens to protection throughout the world; denounce profligate expenditures on the canals; declare emphatically against the power of Congress to egislate for the Territories, and in favor of the doctrines of non-intervention; endorse the presthe registry law. A resolution was also adopted unanimosly instructing the delegates to Charleston to enter the Convention, and act and vote

acted on it; thus seeming to lead instead of following the Softs. The ticket, it seems, was settled by the Albany Regency before the Convention met, and the Softs accuse the Hards of stealing their "Slate," or programme of a

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Worcester, Sept. 16 .- The State Democratic fees. Could I get at the bottom of this trick, it would cause the people of the entire country to open their eyes and raise their voice en masse ell, as the candidate for Governor, and Stephen C. Bemis for Lieutenant Governor. The following nominations were also made: Secretary of State, Samuel W. Boweff; Treasurer, George Demarest; Auditor, James E. Esterbrook, of Worcester; Attorney General, D. H. Mason, of Dedham. Caleb Cushing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stevens, and James S. Whitney, (all said to be favorable to Douglas for the Presidency,) were chosen delegates to the Charleston Conventio The resolutions adopted recognise the princi-ples of popular sovereignty, though endorsing

> NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION .- The Republican Convention of Nebraska Territory Republican Convention of Nebraska Territory met at Bellevue on Wednesday the 24th ult., and nominated the following ticket:
>
> Delegate in Congress—S. G. Daly.
>
> Territorial Treasurer——— Sweet.
>
> Territorial Auditor—H. W. Dupuy.
>
> School Commissioner—John H. Kellom.
>
> Territorial Librarian—O. F. Davis.

Their platform recites the hostility of the Re-publicans to the Administration of James Buchanan, to the Dred Scott decision, to the profit gacy of the public expenditures, both Nationa and Territorial; declares that Slavery can exist only by virtue of local law, that Nebraska shall be dedicated forever to Freedom and Free Labor; pronounces in favor of a Homestead

law, of the speedy construction of a Pacific railroad, and of the early organization and admis-sion of Nebraska as a State. It also asserts the sion of Nebraska as a State. It also asserts the right of the people under the prevalent popular sovereignty dogma to elect their own Territorial officers, and calls upon the Territorial Legisla-ture to prohibit Slavery by law; native and nat-uralized citizens are declared to be equally en-titled to civil rights at home and protection abroad .- Chicago Press and Tribune.

The Charleston Mercury has very little pa tience with the election of Houston as Governor of Texas. It says: "An impracticable and mischievous issue" (the revival of the slave trade) "has paralyzed the State Rights party of Texas, and raised to power one of the greatest enemies to the South, and most unmitigated

The majority for Harris, as Governor of Ten nessee, is 8,102, in an aggregate vote of 144,421, which is 13,426 more than it was two years since, and 4,605 above the Presidential vote in

Gen. Shields, in his speech at the Democratic ratification meeting at St. Paul, on the 18th, is reported to have said: "Then, there's our gallant candidate for Governor, George L. Becker—he's large-hearted, big-souled, and—and pretty intelligent!" Mr. Becker sat behind

ILLINOIS IN 1860 .- The Chicago Press and Tribune, at the conclusion of an elaborate consideration of the political condition of Illinois, says: "We repeat, the Republican party of Illinois is a unit, and that its triumph in 1860, by an overwhelming majority, is just as certain as that year will come round."

FROM DENVER CITY. - Leave 17.—Advices from Denver city to the 8th have reached here. The returns from that district give a majority of 933 against the State Constitution and in favor of the Territorial organization. The returns from the mountain dis A large number of miners were leaving the mountains for the valleys, in consequence of the prevalence of rain and snow storms.

THE REMAINING ELECTIONS THIS FALL—The "THREATS OF THE FIRE-Exters.—The miserably weak and spavined set of fire-exters in
the South, who, by some hocus-pocus, known
only to the unscrupulous leaders of parties,

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THREATS OF THE FIRE-Exters.—The mising tendency, and prices had slightly advanced.

The South of the expectation of the desperadoes,
the south of the unscrupulous leaders of parties,

The Fire-Exters.—The mising tendency, and prices had slightly advanced.

The South of the expectation of

Items Telegraphed from Washington. Washington, Sept. 16.—Lieut. Gen. Scott is to sail on Tuesday for the seat of difficulties on our northwestern boundaries. He is to be accompanied by Adjutant Gen. Thomas, Lieut. Col. G. W. Lay, and Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Crane. Upon his arrival at San Francisco, he is to be taken on to his destination by special steamer, unless the regular one for carrying the mails is ready to depart. The General is also empowered to coutrol the inovements of mail steamers after reaching the Strait or Gulf of Georgia.

Georgia.

The President has said that our right to the Island of San Juan is clear, but the Senate rarely presses extreme claims at the hazard of war. Hence Gen. Scott's hands are not probably tied up with instructions, but, in the hope of a pacific solution, or with a view to deferring a decision, a large margin of discretion will doubtless be given him.

I am authorized to state that the letter in the

I am authorized to state that the letter in the New York Times concerning the Government finances is not official, so far as any expressions of the Secretary of the Treasury or of his assistants are concerned. They do not expect that the revenues from customs the present fiscal year will exceed in amount the sum estimated by Mr. Cobb last December, namely, fifty-six millions of dollars. This is six and a half millions less than that estimated in the statement referred to above.

statement referred to above.

The amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft at the close of last week was four million eleven hundred and twenty eight thou-Washington, Sept. 18.—Those here best post-ed in the affairs of Central America say that a

letter has been received here from Gen. Jerez, stating that the treaty with us recently con-firmed there is all that was desired by our The Postmaster General will leave to-morrow

for a short visit to Kentucky, where Mrs. Holt

is. He will return very shortly.

A private letter has been received here, from in agent or attorney of Johnson, the contractor or carrying the California mails via the Isthmus, stating that they will be taken at New York on the 5th of October. It is not known whether they are also to be taken at New Orleans, nor what the preparations are upon the Pacific. Albert G. Sloo, George Law, and others, are said to be engaged in carrying out

the Johnson contract.

It is stated, by persons usually well informed that instructions to General Scott empower him to preserve peace until differences are adusted by diplomacy. If collision has occurred to effect a temporary arrangement. Commodore Stewart has notified the Navy Department hat he will resume command at the Philadel phia yard, as desired, to-morrow. His leave of absence of six months has not yet expired Senator Green is here at the National, and Senator Bayard at Kirkwood's.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. he Zurich Conference.

New York, Sept. 18 .- The steamer Borussi arrived here this morning from Hamburg, with The steamer Fulton had arrived out.

The meeting of the plenipotentaries at Zurich was held on the 1st. The regulation of the limits of the Lombardian frontiers and the separation of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction were considered.

It was reported that Austria intends to discount a portion of the National debt which will

e transferred to Lombardy, and to sell the will support the Suez canal for commercial pur-

The Rentes have advanced † per cent. Taxes have been levied on foreigners doing busines at Smyrna.

The steamer Fulton arrived at Southampton

Advices from Gibraltar state that the Emperor of Morocco is dead. Also, that a serious conflict had taken place at the Island of Centa, between the Spanish inhabitants and Moors. The troops were called out. Several thousand Moors had collected, and, at last accounts from

The English mail steamer Indus was fired on twice from the Spanish fort at Tarifa on the morning of the 27th ult., while her ensign was

morning of the 27th ult., while her ensign was flying. At the second fire, a large round shot fell within fifty yards of the steamer.

A cyclone passed over Calcutta on the 26th of July, when forty vessels, including two steamers, were lost in the river Hoogly. Immense damage was done on shore, and many lives were lost. No particulars had been received.

The Australian mail steamer North America was lost August 20th, in the Red Sea. Her mails and passengers were saved. mails and passengers were saved. It was reported at Paris, on Saturday, that

Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, was about to leave on a visit to Vienna. Some uneasiness was felt in Paris, on ac-count of the Zurich conferences, and the Rentes

Accounts from Madrid state that Spain had withdrawn her consul from Tangier, and de-cided to demand satisfaction of Morocco for the outrages at Centa. Orders had been given for the formation of an expeditionary corps of ten thousand men.

It was suggested in the London papers that the firing on the steamer Indus, from Tarifa, was for the purpose of bringing her to, in order to learn the state of affairs at Centa.

The first National Assembly of Romagna was opened at Bologne on September 1st by the Governor General, who in a speech con-gratulated the people on the alacrity with which they had hastened to the election district to record their votes. He had, he said, provided for

the defence of the country against aggressions from all sides, by forming a league with the neighboring States.
A letter from Bologna states that at the

popular elections, the priests deposited their votes as freely as the citizens, and that the result was the immense majority in favor of the Liberal ticket, which goes against the establish-ment on any condition of the temporal power of the Pope. The aristocracy were at the head

of the movement.

The finances of Romagna were in excellent condition, and no doubt the new Government would be able to go on without a loan.

The Russian Government had ordered the first three corps d'armee under Prince Gortsckakoff to be placed on a peace footing.
Col. Charras and Barbes refuse to avail themselves of Napoleon's amnesty, the former in a
furious invective against the Emperor.
The Newfoundland mail had arrived at Paris

with the announcement of the full triumph of the French admiralty over the English in the people were becoming impatient at the inactivity of the Zurich Conference and the various contradictory reports touching their doings. It is also stated that Piedmont demands from

is also stated that Piedmont demands from Austria the cession of Mantua and Peschiers.

A Paris letter says there is no doubt that the Zurich Conference will disagree about many points touching the peace of Villafranca, and the opinion is growing stronger that another European Congress must be held.

Later advices from Madrid state that General Orin will command the acceptance of the state of the command the careful or will command the savedition. eral Orin will command the expedition fitting out against the Moors.

The English news is quite unimportant. The strike in the building trade was approaching

vanced \$2. The sales included 4,000 bales to speculators, and 2,500 bales for export. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales—the market closing steady. Stock in port 652,000 bales. Total yearly imports to the 1st inst., 2,028,000 bales. Sales for the same period, 1,873,000 bales.

Georgia, Iowa, and Kansas. In the early part of November, the following States will vote: New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin.

He was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, and was born at Southgate, in Middlesex, October 19, 1784; consequently, he was near 75 years old at time of his death.

The Swash at Havee-de-Grace, Md.—The opening of a channel through the "Swash" or bar at the mouth of the Swash at Havee-de-Grace, Md.—The opening of a channel through the "Swash" or bar at the mouth of the Swash at Havee-de-Grace, Md.—The opening of a channel through the "Swash" or a court martial was formed, consisting of two

His father was a native of the West Indies, but being in Pennsylvania at the time of the Revolutionary war, he manifested his loyalty to the Crown so warmly, that he was forced to fly to England. Having taken orders, he was for some time tutor to Mr. Leigh, the nephew of Lord Chandos, near Southgate; and his son, the subject of this sketch, was named after his pupil. Hunt received his education at Christ's Hospital, where he continued till his fifteenth

etry by some clever contributions to the Juve-nile Preceptor. The chief part of these he col-lected, and published under the title of the Juvenilia, in 1801, he being then clerk to an attor ducting a newspaper called the News. His contributions consisted chiefly of dramatic and literary criticisms, which, being written with a spirit and independence then rare, were much

In 1808, he and his brothers were engaged in conducting the Examiner newspaper. He was still more literary than political in his articles but, unfortunately, he ventured on an observe tion which drew attention on him.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Persia arrived at New York or the 19th, from Liverpool, with dates of the 3d inst. She broke her crank-pin on the 5th, and had to be laid to, to make repairs. The dates by her are no later than by the Borussia. The Persia passed the steamers Arabia and City of Manchester, bound in. On the 5th passed the City of Baltimore, and on the passed the Africa, both bound east.

The storm in which the Persia was disabled was of the most terrific character. The crankpin was broken on Monday evening at ter o'clock, when two days out. She "lay to" un til the next afternoon, in the hope that the storm would abate, but finding no improvement, her commander put back to Cork. After proceeding back one hundred miles, he weather moderated, and the breakage was

the wea repaired. The steamer was then put about again; when reaching the same latitude in which the disaster occurred, she encountered another storm, more terrific than the first, but she gal lantly ploughed her way through it uninjured except the crushing of one of her wheel-houses, and reached this port in safety. The Persia has the heaviest freight she ever brought. She also brings 232 passengers,

among whom are Barney Williams L. H. Tucker, and W. E. Robinson. Troubles in Italy.—The latest accounts from Italy say that the advance of the Pontifical troops into the legations appeared to be imminent, although the Moniteur of Bologna con-tradicts the rumored aggression. The Roman Government rejects all reforms. A correspondent writes from Bologua :

"It is said that a corps of Pontifical troops amounting to 8,000 men of all arms, and com-manded by General Kalbermatten, had left Pesaro, and was near Cattolica, preparing for an engagement. An attack is consequently expected here. The Government, to allay the agitation, has just issued a notice, which neither denies nor affirms the fact, but advises the peo ple to have confidence in the measures adopted by the authorities, and cautions them not to be alarmed by exaggerated statements propagated by the enemies of the present order of things.

"The announcement that the nuns of Ve-

rocchio had been insulted by an armed band in the pay of the revolutionary government, and that a captain had been killed while protecting the nuns, had been received in Rome with horror and indignation. The Pope shed tears. will support the Suez canal for commercial puroses.

His grief was increased by the announcement of the death of Cardinal Balusti, and again by the disasters produced at Norcia by the earthquake, where the dead bodies already discovered amount to more than 200. The cathed is a heap of ruins. Norcia is a poor town, and a subscription is being raised for the relief of The steamer brings London papers only. No the survivers, who are reduced to the greatest ult., that the Pope had signed a convention with the Spanish Government, by which her Catho-lic Majesty will place a military force at the disposal of the Holy See, sufficient to reduce the rebellious Roman provinces to obedience." The latest accounts from Rome state tha Pius the Ninth was very ill, and confined to

the Palace, from erysipelas.

Great Britain.—The sailing of the mammoth Moors had collected, and, at last accounts from there, the parties were in conflict all night of the 26th ultimo, and several had been killed on ber. She will reach Portland about the 7th of October, and remain until the 1st of November. She has not yet, however, made her trial trip.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales to specu lators were 4,000 bales, and the exports 7,000

bales. The market generally closed with an advancing tendency.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson & Spence quote breadstuffs as follows : Flour is very dull, and quotations are nominal at a de

cline of 6d. per sack. Sales at 9s. 6d. (@ 11s. Wheat has a declining tendency.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef is dull, and holders pressing on the market. All qualities have slightly declined. Pork is dull, and quotations are nominal. Bacon closed heavy, and holders pressing on the market. All qual-ities have slightly decimed. Lard is dull, but prices steady.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH .- The New Orleans Bulletin says that, in the South, the great sta-ple has already begun to come in, and the ac-counts from all quarters represent it as mag-nificent. In Louisiana, there is not probably a parish in which it will not be more than an average, while in many of them it will be greater than it ever was before. As to the sugar crop, we are sorry that we cannot also speak in the same strain, but the facts will not justify it. If it shall turn out an average crop, it will do fully as much as can be expected, or more. The cane is some two or three weeks behindhand, and some of it looks sickly and dwarfed.

MENCED.-Twenty-six clergymen of Philadel phia, including representatives from all the dif-ferent religious bodies, have united in an address to "Christians of all denominations," in which they propose that the first Monday in October next be set apart "as a day of special prayer, that all Christians may be so joined together, in unity of spirit and in the bond of peace, that they may be an holy temple" ac-

WHIPPED AND SOLD INTO SLAVERY .- W. published recently a statement that a colored citizen from Ottawa, Ill., on his way through Missouri to Pike's Peak, was seized by Sheriff Morgan, of Buchanan county, and tied up and whipped until he declared himself a slave, and The selection of the solution of the selection of t The statement is corroborated. The name of the person thus maltreated and sold was James Lisben. He was confined in the jail four months before the sale, employed a lawyer in St. Joseph to send to Ottawa for evidence to establish his freedom, but the lawyer pocketed the fee, and nothing more was heard of him. Dr. Doy was in prison with Lisbon when he was whipped, and confirms the truth of this most inhuman affair. Such is Slavery, and such its demoralizing influence on white men. Cleve

NEGRO SALES IN MISSOURL.-We learne this morning, from a gentleman of the highest intelligence, and formerly a citizen of Lafayette county, in this State, that he has authentic information, that the sales of slaves in Missouri river counties have been enormous this year, and that the receipts of money from that source have had a material effect on the money market, easing matters most palpably.

The prices obtained are high, and the slaves are taken invariably to the South—to the cotare taken invariably to the South—to the cot-ton States. The gross receipts of money to Missouri from this source, this year, it is thought will amount to millions of dollars. The drain on the slave population commences in Platte county, and follows the Missouri river down, on both sides, to St. Louis.—St. Louis News.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN LOUISIANA. A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN LOUISIANA.—
The New Orleans True Delta gives an account of the operations of a Vigilance Committee in Lafayette Parish, La. It alleges that a gang of outlaws had challenged the law and order men to attack them. The challenge was accepted. Five hundred mounted men, fully armed and equipped, with a piece of artillery, proceeded to the rendezvous of the desperadoes, consisting of thieves, counterfeiters, and murdered and numbering about one hundred and

paddled. By a majority of two, it was decided to inflict the paddle punishment, and thirty-six hundred blows were equally administered. One fellow committed suicide, by shooting himself, to avoid the paddle. Subsequently, five others of the gang were found dead, from gun-shot

ANOTHER BOUNDARY DISPUTE. - The two commissioners, Col. Hawkins, on the part of the British Government, and Mr. Campbell on the part of the United States, utterly disagreeing as to the ownership of the San Juan Islands—the former claiming that the channel referred to in the treaty is that of Rosario, while the latter more properly insists that it is the chan-nel of Haro, have come to a stop. They report to their respective Governments that they could not agree, and there is no prospect that they will agree. Col. Hawkins, according to the latest advices, is to go to England, to lay the whole question before his Government. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce concludes that "we are involved in another boundary dispute with the British Govrnment, which is always very tenacious of territorial rights, and will be especially so while Lord Palmerston is at the head of the Govern-

THE GREAT FAIRS IN ILLINOIS AND MIS-OURI .- The great agricultural and stock fair at Chicago, last week, of the United States Society, is to be succeeded by another imposing fair of similar products in the State of Missouri, to commence at St. Louis on the 26th instant, and end October 2d. Extraordinary efforts have been made by the president and directors to attract exhibitors from every part of the United States, and the three premiums of one thousand dollars each will bring together the finest array of blooded stock ever seen at one place in this country. Much of the splen-did Maryland stock will be there to compete for these brilliant prizes, among the rest that of Mr. Merryman, of Baltimore county. A number of our people will also be there, and those of the East who visit their brethren of St. Louis at this time may see the "Young Giant" in his full strength. The fair grounds are, it is believed, not equalled for extent or beauty in the Union. The amphitheatre, which stands in the centre of the grounds, is a surpassing structure of the sort, with a capacity to shelter 40,000 persons, seating 16,000 pleasantly. It is in the rena of this immense structure that the stock is exhibited, and here are made the trials for speed and endurance, which, in the last two years, have afforded such exciting entertain-

and horticultural departments are expected to be very full, and the directors have had to erect two hundred additional stalls for fine cattle, their permanent stalls, numbering over four hundred, having already been engaged. The grounds and improvements of the St. Louis Association are valued at \$200,000, and they expect to increase their appropriations \$50,000 more.—Ball. Sun.

THE WEATHER,-It appears that the violent rain-storm of Friday night and Saturday ex-tended over a considerable portion of the country, and that it was preceded by very cool weather. On Wednesday last, a snow-storm of fifteen minutes duration prevailed at Florida, Mass., and nearly whitened the ground. On the same night, ice formed at Chestertown, Md. In various sections of Maine there were rain, hail, and snow, and in Connecticut there was a THE STORM IN NEW YORK .- New York, Sept.

18.—The equinoctial storm of yesterday was tion, and from that hour the Liberty of the very severe here. A brick tenement on Duane Press was established in the District of Co. street, four stories in height, was blown down during the afternoon. Six of the inmates were taken out injured, but no one was killed. THE ERIE RAILROAD DIFFICULTY. - New

ness of the Erie railroad have been removed, and over forty of the rioters have been arrested. The trains are now running regularly. A force U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FAIR.—Chi-Party, has suffered somewhat in its circulation.

steam plows of Fawkes and Waters, both atattendance. The number of visiters was esti-mated at 35,000.

Republican patronage.

This was to be expected, but still I think mated at 35,000.

A trot took place yesterday afternoon over the Garden City Course, between Flora Temple and Princess. The former won in three straight heats. Time—2.31, 2.21, and 2.26½.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHICAGO-HALF A MIL-LION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED .- Chicago, Sept. 16.—A disastrous conflagration occurred here last night, consuming two blocks of buildings, bounded by Clinton, North Canal, West Lake, Fulton, and Jefferson streets. The flames communicated also to the Vulcan Works, destroying

them and a block bounded by Fulton, Canal, Clinton, and North Jefferson streets. Two other blocks adjoining were partially destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000, and the insurance at about half this sum.

The principal losers by the fire are: J. W. Cochrane, proprietor Audubon House, \$60,000, insured for \$30,000; Blatchford's Lead Works, \$60,000, insured for \$40,000; Cochrane & Baker, of the Cleveland House, \$37,000, insured for \$27,000; Messrs. Avery & Co., \$40,00 insured for \$25,000; Hydraulic Mills, \$10,000,

no insurance; Walter Lumber, in lumber trade, \$20,000, insured for \$5,000; E. A. Reicher, plawarrington's Vulcan Foundry, loss \$30,000, insured for \$10,000; Mason, McAuthur, & Co.'s boiler works, loss \$6,000, insured for \$3,000; the Cleveland Marine Lodges, valued at \$8,000, no insurance; B. Bernauer's liquor store, loss \$3,000, fally insured. The Reformed Presby-terian church damaged to the extent of \$2,000, and insured for \$1,000. In addition to the above, there were about one hundred frame

United States Convention of Universalsts.—The Universalists are to hold a United States Convention in Rochester, New York, commencing on Tuesday next, and continuing three days. This Convention is composed of clerical and lay delegates appointed by the several State Conventions, and convenes annually. It met last year in Providence, R. I., and was largely attended, the number present being sufficient to fill two large churches. Having reason to expect a large gathering on the coming occasion also, the trustees of the First Universalist Society in Rochester made application to the St. John's (Methodist) Society, and also to the Second Baptist Society, for he use of their churches, which request has

BUILDING OPERATIONS AT NEW ORLEANS .-The exemption of New Orleans during the The exemption of New Orleans during the present year from yellow fever has given a great impetus to building operations in that city. It appears, from a statement in the Daily Crescent, that the buildings erected or commenced, but not yet fluished, during the year ending the 31st ult., are estimated to cost \$2,730,293, of which \$875,000 is on dwellings. The Crescent says there is a scarcity of work-men, and the wages paid are higher than for many years past. Material is also very high. In many cases builders, who have large con-tracts to be finished this year, are working on Sundays.

More Mormon Troubles. - Boston, Sept 16.—The Utah correspondent of the Traveller under date of Camp Floyd, August 18th, de scribes the assassination of First Sergean Ralph Pike, of the tenth infantry, who was sho dead in front of the Salt Lake Hotel by a Mor mon named Spencer. The murderer escaped. Pike was a native of Bedford, New Hampshire

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CINCINNATI.—The products of the various manufacturing departments of Cincinnati are valued for the present year at \$112,254,000. In the boot and shoe trade there are 24 wholesale and 307 retail houses. The book publishing trade is valued at \$2,600,000. In the clothing trade is valued at \$15,000,000. In the dry goods business there are 44 wholesale and 194 retail houses. The value of the furniture manufactured is set down at \$5.587,000. The value of the exports

a court martial was formed, consisting of two vigilants from each company, to whom the question was submitted whether the prisoners, notorious evil-doers, should suffer death or be

The citizens of Port Deposit and Havre-de-The citizens of Port Deposit and Havre-de Grace raised several hundred dollars to con plete it, and there is now open entirely through the swash a channel 100 feet wide and 13 feet deep, which is a great improvement to the nav-igation of the river, as it allows vessels of much heavier draught to pass up it .- Elkton Whig.

MARKETS.

Carefully prepared to Monday, Sept. 19, 1859. BALTIMORE MARKET.

Flour and Meal .- There was considerable quiry for flour this morning on the part of ship pers, and we note sales of 550 bbls. Howard Street super at \$5 per bbl., at which figure good brands of Ohio do. were held; 2,500 bbls City Mills super sold at \$4.871, a decline of 1210 per bbl. on previous sales. Extra flour is dull at \$5.50 for Howard Street, \$5.25 (@ \$5.50 for Ohio, and \$5.75 @ \$6 per bbl. for regular ship ping brands City Mills. Family flour is un changed. Rye flour heavy at \$4.25 @ \$4.37 per bbl. for fresh-ground No. 1. We quote corn meal at \$4 for City, and \$4 @ \$4.12 per bbl. for Brandywine Mills.

Grain.—The offerings to-day, comprising two

days receipts, were only fair, and the market generally heavy. Of wheat, about 14,000 bush els offered, and sales were made of white \$1.15 (a \$1.20 for common to fair, \$1.30 \$1.35 for good to prime, \$1.45 for strictly pri family flour parcels, and reds brought \$1.10 @ \$1.15 per bushel for good to prime. Corn was dull, and the supply reached 15,000 bushels and sales of white were made at 80 (a) 82c and yellow at 81 @ 83c. per bushel. Oats we in good supply and active, but hardly so firm, Maryland selling at 32 (a) 36c.; Pennsylvania held at 35 @ 37c. per bushel. Of rye, the of ferings were 1,329 bushels; small sales of Mary land at 78c.; we quote Pennsylvania at 85 (90c. per bushel.

Provisions .- The market is less active by advices received to-day from the East and West has imparted more strength to the views of holders. The demand is confined mostly to bacon. and we note sales of about 40 hhds, shoulders at 7 & @ Sc., and 100 hhds. sides, in lots, at 10c. per Bulk meats are quiet; we quote shoulders at 63 @ 7c., sides 9 @ 95c., and hams 83c. per lb. Pork—Sales of 60 bbls. Western mess at \$15.25 per bbl. Lard-We note sales of 100 bbls. City at 104c., and 200 tierces Western at 111c. per lb Seeds .- We note small sales of clover at \$6

per bushel; and old and new timothy at \$2.371 @ \$2.621 per bushel. THE NATIONAL ERA WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor D. R. GOODLOE, Assistant Editor.
J. G. WHITTIER, Corresponding Editor. Vol. XIII. January, 1859. The National Era is about to enter upon its

Chirteenth volume.

Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the Era was commence for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single well wisher; while outside of Congress it stoo here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, t it resisted the storm, maintained its posi-Press was established in the District of Co-

Twelve years have passed, and to-day, the Era finds twenty an ong the most distinguished members of the Senate, elected to carry out the the House almost controlled by Representatives, Weekly Tribune, \$2; Twenty copies or over, to one ad with whom it can consistently and heartily act as a co-worker.

While the cause it has advocated has ad-

vanced so rapidly, I am constrained to say that cago, Sept. 17.—The principal object of interest at the fair yesterday was the exhibition of the but now united in the same movement, and an extensive Local Press, upholding kindred sentracting the attention of the immense crowd in | timents, naturally engross a large portion of

> there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican Party. Although independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicited, nor at any time would have been willing to receive, any kind of official or congressional pa-tronage, has always been self-sustaining. From its friends, then, it asks a subscription that shall enable it to retain a position gained by so much effort, and to continue to wield an influence which, I trust, has not been exerted for

The coming year will be a critical one for the Republican cause. Strong efforts will be made to demeralize it, and accommodate it to the views of those, who, unwilling to support the Administration, do not yet appreciate the true nature or objects of our movement. Squatter Sovereignty, Know Nothingism, Conserva-tism, National Whiggery, are all working together for the construction of a piatform, from which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Idea— IRON FINGER NAILS FOR HUSKING that very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can the Ero be dispensed with at such a period? Able contributors have been secured to our

columns; and with pleasure we announce that we have engaged as Assistant Editor, DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina, one of the ablest writers in the country on the Question of Slavery.

The Literary Department of the paper will be carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to

our readers, for several months to come. The Era presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a careful record of the proceedings of Congress and is the repository of a large portion of the nost interesting speeches delivered in that body G. BAILEY Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1858. TERMS.

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Address G. BAILEY, Editor of the National

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION WASHINGTON CITY, August 1, 1859.
The REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of this city are having repared and published, under the supervision of the ingressional Republican Executive Committee, a series valuable Political Tracts, compiled principally from facts which are deemed important to be presented to the attention of the masses, that they may be prepared to

rote knowingly on the leading political issues of the day.

The want of such reliable official compilations has ong been felt by the party.

We desire to ask the co-operation of the chairmen and nembers of the different " Republican State Central Com nittees," to give publicity and circulation to these Tracts. With a view to that object, we particularly desire to be urnished with the names and post office address of the

members of each State Committee, and also with a list of the Republican newspapers in each State and Territory, in order that we may send copies of these Tracts as they are issued. Newspapers are requested to publish these Tracts as they shall appear, and also to give publicity to this totice and the terms upon which the Tracts are furnished

LEWIS CLEPHANE. Secretary National Republican Association NOW IS THE TIME TO CIRCULATE

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